Waste Management Plan

Project Name:			
Client Names:	Bathla		
Project Address:	136-146 & 148 Donnison Street, Gosford		
Demo Scope:		**Demo Site UHF Channel #**	
Civil Scope:		**Civil Site UHF Channel #**	
Site approval by (Project Manager Project Engineer):	Name (Demo):	Signature:	Date:
	Name (Civil):	Signature:	Date:
Site QSE person:	Name (Demo):	Signature:	Date:
	Name (Civil):	Signature:	Date:
Project Manager (Responsible for Implementation):	Name (Demo):	Signature:	Date:
	Name (Civil):	Signature:	Date:
Site Foreman (Approved for use on site):	Name (Demo):	Signature:	Date:
	Name (Civil):	Signature:	Date:

Waste Management Plan

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Date	Description of Change	Page/s	Reviewed by	Approved by

Introduction

This Waste Management Plan outlines the procedures for managing waste generated during the demolition phase of the Donnison Street Demolition project, in compliance with relevant legislation, accreditation, and client requirements. The objective of this plan is to minimise waste generation, maximise resource recovery, and identify and implement environmentally responsible waste management practices.

Project Overview

Project Description

The project involves the complete demolition of a shopping centre structure at 136-146 & 148 Donnison Street, Gosford. The building is a reinforced concrete structure 3 levels high with roof top car parking. The shopping center still retains some of its original fit out that require stripping out prior to structural demolition.

Project Duration

[September 2025] to [March 2026]

Legislative and Regulatory Compliance

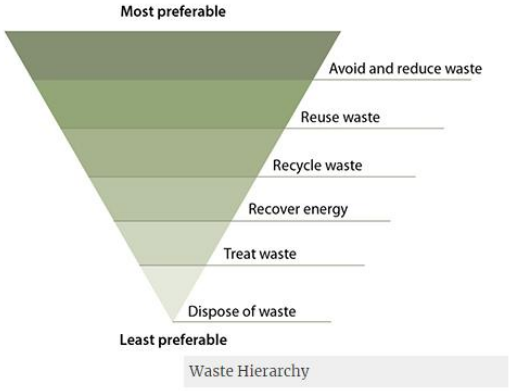
This Waste Management Plan is developed in accordance with the following legislation and regulations:

- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (NSW)
- Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001 (NSW)
- DA Consent Conditions:

Objectives and Targets

RENVILLE targets recycling 90% of waste materials from all demolition projects. For civil projects, soils excavated on site will be profiled, tested, and classified before reuse or disposal. Our objectives are to:

1. **Minimise Waste Generation:** Prioritise waste avoidance through careful planning and design.
2. **Maximise Resource Recovery:** Segregate and recycle waste materials whenever possible, including profiling and reusing clean fill or diverting soils to approved facilities.
3. **Ensure Compliance:** Adhere to all relevant legislative requirements and guidelines (e.g., EPA (NSW/ACT) soil disposal standards).
4. **Promote Sustainability:** Encourage sustainable practices across all project activities.
5. **Manage Excavated Soils:** Profile, test and classify all excavated soils. Reuse clean fill wherever possible and send non-reusable soils to licenced disposal sites in accordance with EPA (NSW/ACT) requirements.



Waste Hierarchy

Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Project Manager	Oversee implementation of the Waste Management Plan and ensure compliance. Ensure all waste streams are correctly identified and classified and select appropriate waste facilities for each stream.
Site Supervisor/Foreman	Manage daily waste management activities onsite, including overseeing the separation of waste streams and ensuring the correct disposal of each waste type.
Workers and Subcontractors	Comply with the waste management procedures outlined in this plan.
Truck Drivers	Collect, transport, and dispose of waste to the correct facilities.

Waste Types and Quantities

The anticipated waste streams generated during the project include:

Waste Type	Estimated Quantity	Waste Classification	Strategy	Waste Destination
Concrete	[30,000]t		Recycle onsite as aggregate or send to a licenced facility	[TBA]
Masonry (Bricks)	[1000]t		Recycle onsite as aggregate or send to a licenced facility	[TBA]
Steel	[1800]t		Segregate and recycle through a licenced facility	[TBA
Non-ferrous Metals	[10]t		Segregate and recycle through a licenced facility	[TBA]
Timber	[50]t		Reuse where possible or recycle through a licenced facility	[TBA
C&D Waste (GSW pre-classified building materials)	[150]t		Minimise and dispose of through a licenced facility	[TBA
Liquid waste	[0] L		Contain and send to an appropriate wastewater treatment or disposal facility	[TBA
Effluent	[QTY] L		Contain and send to an approved effluent disposal or treatment facility	[TBA

Hazardous Building Material (Asbestos, Lead, PCB's etc)	[TBA]t		Dispose of according to hazardous waste regulations	[TBA
Green Waste	[0]t		Minimise and dispose of through a licenced facility	[TBA
General site waste	[2]t		Minimise and dispose of through a licenced facility	[TBA

***NOTE:** Update the above table with the identified waste types, estimated quantities, waste streams, strategy, and waste destination. Delete or add waste types that are site specific.*

Process

The waste management procedure involves six steps:

1. Identify the various waste streams onsite and obtain classifications for materials not already pre-classified by the EPA.
2. The site team will familiarise themselves with the identified waste streams and their locations within the building or below ground.
3. Estimate the type and quantity of waste generated onsite.
4. Identify which recycling or waste facility will be responsible for each waste stream.
5. Specify whether the waste will be:
    a. Reused onsite
    b. Reused or recycled offsite
    c. Disposed of offsite (landfill)
6. Record the type, quantity, and location of where the waste will be recycled or disposed of.

Handling and Disposal

To manage waste effectively, RENVILLE will adopt materials-handling strategies tailored to each waste stream, ensuring segregation and containment from the point of removal onsite through to final disposal or reuse. All staff and subcontractors must comply with this procedure; improper disposal (e.g. littering or unauthorised dumping) is strictly prohibited.

Before demolition and excavation begins, hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos, lead dust, lead paint) will be identified and removed by a licenced contractor. Prior to being transported offsite, hazardous material waste must be classified by a third-party hygienist and/or an environmental scientist.

Effective sequencing of demolition works is critical for maximising separation of recyclable materials. RENVILLE will perform strip-out of all furnishings and linings back to structural elements (e.g. concrete, steel). Demolition plant (e.g. excavators with hydraulic breakers or pulverisers) will then be used to break down structural components, keeping materials segregated at source.

Demolition waste or any waste generated on the site will be stockpiled or if loose light materials placed in bins at no point will waste be permitted to litter across site. From stock piles or bins the waste will be directly loaded into trucks and transported from site to appropriate waste facilities.

Concrete

- All concrete will be separated from other materials before demolition, with surrounding non-concrete elements (e.g. timber cladding, metal flashings) removed in the strip-out phase.
- Demolished concrete will be stockpiled in a dedicated area adjacent to road access to avoid double handling. Excavators equipped with pulveriser or mechanical grab attachments will process the concrete into sub-300mm fragments and remove embedded reinforcing.

- Processed concrete will be loaded into trucks and transported to a nominated recycling facility, where it will be further crushed into recycled concrete products. This material is 100 percent recyclable and may be repurposed for drainage, subgrade or fill depending on its grade and particle size
- Concrete mixed with foreign materials (e.g. foam, polystyrene, membranes, paints, adhesives not removed during strip-out) will be stockpiled separately. If paint contains lead that cannot be removed prior to demolition, lead-paint testing must inform the waste classification. Mixed concrete of this type will be classified as C&D Waste and sent to a facility capable of processing such material.
- When substructure demolition (e.g. footings, pipework) results in concrete mixed with soils, shaker attachments must be used to remove as much concrete from the soil as possible. Any residual soil containing demolition debris will be classified as General Solid Waste (GSW) soil and handled per Section 8.13.

Brick

- Brickwork will generally be separated from concrete prior to demolition when economical; however, mixed brick and concrete waste can still achieve high recycling potential.
- Demolished bricks (or brick–concrete mixtures) will be stockpiled in a designated area and processed using excavators with pulveriser or grab attachments. The debris will be broken down into recyclable brick products.
- Fully separated brick waste streams are 100 percent recyclable; brick–concrete mixtures can also be recycled and repurposed for drainage, subgrade or fill based on grade and particle size.

Steel Reinforcement (from concrete)

- During concrete processing, excavators will separate steel reinforcement and cut it into manageable lengths.
- Separated steel will be stockpiled by type (e.g. rebar) and delivered to a nominated recycling or scrap yard for further processing and eventual smelting. Steel recycling potential is 100 percent.

Steel (Heavy Gage Structural and Light Gauge)

- Heavy-gauge structural members (e.g. beams, columns) will be separated from other materials and cut using oxy-propane torches or excavator-mounted shears into manageable sections. These will be stockpiled separately and loaded onto trucks or into skip bins for delivery to a nominated recycling or scrap facility.
- Light-gauge steel (e.g. furring channels, door frames, roof sheeting) will be removed during strip-out, ideally before concrete or masonry demolition. Where light-gauge steel is mixed with C&D waste, onsite stockpiles must be assessed so these items can be extracted for recycling. Light-gauge steel and heavy-gauge steel must each be stockpiled separately.
- Occasionally, RENVILLE may identify structural steel members for re-use. In those instances, steel will be cut with oxy-propane and handled carefully (e.g. lifted by excavator with chains) to avoid damage. Reusable steel is transported to RENVILLE's yard and stored per RENVILLE's salvaged materials procedure.

Non Ferrous Metals

- Non-ferrous materials (e.g. aluminium window and door frames, copper wiring and piping) will typically be removed during the strip-out phase once soft linings (e.g. plasterboard) are stripped away.
- To maximise separation, strip-out will be staged so non-ferrous items can be accessed directly. These materials will be stockpiled separately from other waste streams.
- Before transport, non-ferrous metals may be further compacted or bundled for efficient truck or skip bin loading. All non-ferrous metals will be delivered to a nominated recycling or scrap yard, where they undergo processing and eventual smelting. Recycling potential is 100 percent.

Timber

- Timber from building systems and fit-out will be assessed for reuse or recycling. High-value hardwood will be salvaged and carefully removed, stacked, strapped and loaded (e.g. by excavator with lifting chains) for transport to third-party recyclers or reuse projects.
- Timber not suitable for reuse will enter the C&D waste stream and be processed per Section 8.7. RENVILLE's default approach is to minimise timber in general waste by promoting reuse or recycling wherever feasible.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste

- Following removal of hazardous materials (per Section 8, introduction), all waste generated from strip-out of fit-out and linings is pre-classified as General Solid Waste (GSW) No Putrescible.
- C&D waste not separated into specific streams (e.g. concrete, brick, steel, timber) will be collected using small machines with grapple attachments to maximise compaction and truck payload efficiency.
- Where possible, RENVILLE will prioritise resource recovery centres that screen C&D waste for recyclable items (e.g. steel, plastics). Undersized or non-recoverable material will be sent to licenced landfills.

Liquid Waste

- All liquid waste (e.g. washdown water, minor chemical spills) will be identified, contained and tested onsite.
- Licensed vacuum-truck operators will remove liquid waste directly from source and transport it to appropriately licenced treatment or disposal facilities.

Effluent

- Effluent from amenities will either discharge to the local sewerage system or into approved septic tanks.
- Where onsite disposal systems are impractical, RENVILLE will provide portable, self-contained toilets serviced by licenced waste contractors.

Hazardous Material

- Asbestos and other hazardous building materials (e.g. lead paint, lead dust, PCBs) will be removed by licenced contractors following RENVILLE's Asbestos Removal Control Plan (ARCP) or the project-specific ARCP provided by the hazmat subcontractor.
- All asbestos-containing materials must be securely wrapped in 200 µm plastic, labelled and sealed before transport to a licenced hazardous waste facility.
- Larger-scale hazardous removals (e.g. lead paint abatement) require third-party hygienist supervision and certification; waste classification for bonded hazards must be documented before removal.

Green Waste

- Green waste (e.g. tree branches, brush) will be removed by an arborist or machinery and processed onsite using chippers or mulchers.
- Where onsite reuse as garden mulch is feasible, RENVILLE will stockpile shredded green waste for landscaping or erosion-control purposes.
- Unrequired green waste will be transported to licenced facilities that prioritise recycling (e.g. topsoil production or wood-chip resale).
- When root balls are excavated, operators must visually inspect to remove debris (e.g. rocks, construction material) before mulching.

Soil/Rock (VENM)

- Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM) soils and rock are removed using excavators and stockpiled near the load-out area. Excavators will then load bins or dump trucks for offsite disposal or, in cut-to-fill operations, transport material to the placement location.
- Any soil classified as non-VENM (e.g. contaminated, ACM-impacted, RSW or HSW) must be removed, stockpiled, and disposed of before processing VENM.
- All VENM disposal sites must hold an appropriate Environment Protection Licence (EPL) or provide a signed Form S142 (DA compliance) for the project.

Soil (Other Classifications)

- Beyond VENM, soil waste streams may include:
  - General Solid Waste (GSW) soil
  - Restricted Solid Waste (RSW) soil
  - Hazardous Solid Waste (HSW) soil
  - ACM-impacted soil (falling under HSW classification)
- Prior to excavation, an in situ soil classification must be performed by a suitably qualified person. Soils with a non-VENM classification (e.g. RSW, HSW) are excavated first and stockpiled separately for offsite disposal per their waste category.
- As a general rule, the most severely classified soil (e.g. HSW) is removed before lower classifications. Each soil stockpile must be clearly labelled and stored separately until loaded into bins or trucks.
- All non-VENM and non-ENM soils must be disposed of at facilities holding a valid EPL. Disposal of these soils must comply with EPA (NSW/ACT) requirements, including required documentation of volume, boundary and depth for contaminated soil.
- After removing contaminated soil, a qualified person must sign off on the underlying layer as a different (clean) soil type before further excavation.
- Demolition of substructures (e.g. footings, pipework) over or adjacent to soil profiles may cause incidental mixing. To minimise mixing, RENVILLE will attempt to exhume footings in single pieces and relocate them to a designated processing area for breaking up.
- Where demolition debris is mixed with soil, the affected soil will be scraped (post-demolition), shaken to remove debris and classified as GSW soil.

Stockpile Management and Onsite Waste Processing

The Donnison Street Demolition project will involve managing material stockpiles generated during strip-out, demolition and excavation activities. These stockpiles must be efficiently organised by waste type (e.g. concrete, brick, steel, timber, soil) to maximise recycling and minimise landfill. Proper separation onsite enhances the quality of recycled products and ensures processing, loading-out and offsite recycling are conducted with maximum efficiency.

Onsite processing of building materials and soil waste is required to achieve optimal recycling and recovery. After forming stockpiles, excavators or skid steers will process materials—such as removing light-gauge steel from strip-out debris—before loading trucks for offsite disposal. Recovering recyclables prior to transport reduces the volume of C&D waste sent to landfill.

From an environmental standpoint, segregating materials into distinct stockpiles—including concrete, brick, steel and general rubbish—further maximises recycling potential. Stockpile volumes will be managed progressively by loading out formed stockpiles throughout the project.

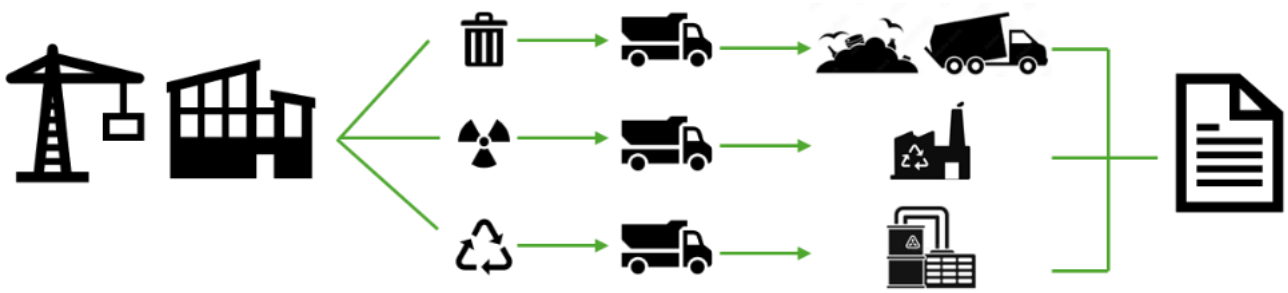
To control dust, water will be sprayed over all relevant stockpiles before and during loading. Where concrete or rock is broken up onsite (e.g. to extract reinforcing steel), water will also be applied over the processing area and adjacent stockpiles to minimise airborne dust.

If possible under current approvals the clean concrete and bricks will be crushed onsite to produce recycled aggregate products for reuse.

Reporting and Reviews

RENVILLE's Project Management Team will review this Waste Management Plan every 30 days to monitor compliance and evaluate the effectiveness of waste minimisation, recycling, and disposal strategies. These reviews will emphasise accurate tracking and documentation of waste streams, recycling rates, and diversion from landfill.

RENVILLE will prepare and submit detailed waste management reports that record the type, quantity, and destination of all waste generated onsite. Each report will include metrics on recycling rates and landfill diversion and will be provided to the client and relevant authorities at agreed intervals.
All reporting data will be sourced from RENVILLE's Waste Tracking Spreadsheet, populated with information from RENVILLE Truck Dockets and waste facility dockets. Copies of those dockets will be saved in the project folder and, together with the formal waste management reports supplied to clients, will serve as evidence of compliance with Green Star certification requirements.



Reporting Flowchart

RENVILLE will periodically update the Waste Management Plan based on review findings and industry best practices. These updates will centre on further improving waste reduction and recycling efficiency to maintain alignment with Green Star criteria and current environmental standards.

ACCEPTANCE OF SAFETY MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Safety Management Plan has been developed and viewed in consultation with the workers and it is read and signed by all persons involved in the plan. If a variation occurs to this Plan, then management will communicate and re-induct the change to the work group whilst adjusting the work method accordingly.

I hereby confirm that I have read and understand this Safety Management Plan and I will ensure my work process is completed accordingly.

Inductor Name:			
Position:			
Inductee Name	Company/Title	Signature	Date